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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1980

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Belgium	20.10	Italy	1.00	Portugal	30.10
Canada	1.10	Japan	1.00	Spain	1.00
Ceylon	1.10	South Africa	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.10	Switzerland	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Denmark	1.10	Taiwan	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Egypt	1.10	Tanzania	1.00	Tanzania	1.00
France	1.10	Togo	1.00	Togo	1.00
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Three-Way Talks On Palestinians Resume July 10

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP) — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. negotiators resumed today their talks on Palestinian autonomy in Cairo on July 10. The talks, which began in 1977, are the latest in a series of negotiations to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At the time of the suspension, all key issues were unresolved. These included the powers of the council the Palestinians would elect and who would control land and water resources in the territory occupied by Israel.

U.S. diplomatic sources said that no change in policies had been promised by either Egypt or Israel during the meetings with Mr. Linowitz.

The sources said that the U.S. strategy in the talks at this stage was to bypass the major obstacles and deal with manageable details, so that some appearance of momentum could be maintained.

Water Distribution
The sources said that no agreement was expected in the foreseeable future on major political issues because it is an election year in the United States and because there are also political uncertainties in Israel. So, the U.S. plan is for the two sides to concentrate on topics as the distribution of water between Arabs and Israelis.

The outlook for any agreement is not clear. The Palestinians and Jordan, which controlled the West Bank from 1948 to 1967, are persisting in their boycott of the U.S.-directed negotiations.

On Wednesday, President Carter met with Gen. Ali, Mr. Burg and Mr. Linowitz for 20 minutes, then separately with Gen. Ali and Mr. Burg for five minutes. A White House spokesman said that this was "because of his interest in seeing the talks resumed."

Talks Suspended
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat called off the talks in early May after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin insisted that Israel would have to control security in occupied West Bank and Gaza.



Walter Stoessel Jr., U.S. ambassador to Bonn, left, and Jean-Pierre Brumet, the French ambassador to Bonn, listen to Helmut Schmidt brief the West German parliament on his talks in Moscow.

Ghobzadeh Sees Meddling

By Jay Ross

TEHRAN, July 3 (WP) — Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghobzadeh yesterday sharply criticized the Soviet Union's activities in his country and ordered a major reduction in its diplomatic personnel.

Mr. Ghobzadeh, who has called for a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from neighboring Afghanistan, also criticized the Iranian Tudeh (Communist) Party, saying that its members were agents of the Soviet Union.

The criticism, just two days after a Soviet diplomat was expelled on charges of spying, was the strongest directed at the Soviet Union by the government since the Islamic revolution ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in early 1979.

Speaking at a press conference limited to Iranian journalists, Mr. Ghobzadeh said that the Soviet Union would be allowed to have only as many diplomats in Tehran as Iran has in Moscow.

Exodus of Russians

The order will cause an exodus of Russians, as there are only nine Iranian diplomats in Moscow, according to the Foreign Ministry. According to the latest official figures, as of September, 1978, there were 49 Soviet diplomats listed here.

Iran traditionally has been suspicious of the Soviet Union because of past efforts to turn the country into a satellite, and an attempt to take over the northern province of Azerbaijan after World War II.

Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has been careful to keep the Soviet Union at arm's length since he came to power 18 months ago.

In addition, Mr. Ghobzadeh said that the number of Russians working in other capacities in Iran, in sectors such as transportation, trade and fisheries, should be limited to two per office. Mr. Ghobzadeh said these personnel would not be allowed to use diplomatic passports.

Possibly Up to 100

There is no way of knowing the number of Russians who would have to leave Iran, but it could be as many as 100. "We have encountered numerous cases of wrongdoing by Russian officials, who have created a lot of problems for us," Mr. Ghobzadeh said.

He complained that during the visit last month of an Iranian trade mission to Moscow the group's telephone and telex lines were cut. On the question of growing Communist influence in the country, Mr. Ghobzadeh said that the Tudeh Party was taking advantage of Iran's preoccupation with the 53 American hostages to conduct activities benefiting the Soviet Union.

Just because Iran is at odds with the United States is no reason to give concessions to the Soviet Union, Mr. Ghobzadeh said, reiterating that the Islamic revolution would favor neither East nor West.

The foreign minister, who has been criticized by the Soviet press for his stand on Afghanistan, said that Soviet Union was giving strong support to Tudeh.

Tudeh leader Nureddin Kianouri, two other members and a group of student supporters have just traveled to Moscow where they saw President Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Ghobzadeh said.

The Tudeh members "have returned to put into action the order" of the Soviet leaders, Mr. Ghobzadeh said.

Many Iranians who formerly were pro-American are now supporting Tudeh, he said, only because they want to oppose the Islamic revolution.

Moscow Gives Bonn Missile-Talk Pledge

Russia Drops Negotiation Conditions

BONN, July 3 (AP) — The Soviet Union has agreed to drop its conditions for negotiating with the United States on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the West German parliament today.

Radio Moscow said later: "The stalemate which for months blocked all talks can now be said to have been broken."

The Soviet report said that the missile issue could become "the central topic of future contacts and talks."

Mr. Schmidt, who conferred with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and other senior Soviet officials in Moscow on Monday and Tuesday, said that the Russians had abandoned their demand that, as a condition for negotiations, the North Atlantic alliance cancel plans to place new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe during the next three years.

"I still do not see this as a breakthrough, since the success of such talks cannot be predicted," Mr. Schmidt said. "However, I see a chance to prevent an unlimited arms race in this area."

Preliminary Reaction

Joseph Lums, secretary-general of NATO, said in Brussels today that the change of position by the Kremlin underscored the validity of the alliance's deployment plans. Mr. Lums said it meant that the Russians were not asking the NATO allies not to implement their deployment decision of last December.

"This reaction reinforces strongly our view of the validity of the alliance's two-part decision," he said, "and the necessity of proceeding with both parts."

Mr. Lums added that Moscow's change of heart would have to be studied in depth by the 15 NATO governments. He pointed out that he was giving a preliminary reaction to the development.

Mr. Schmidt told the West German parliament: "The demand to suspend the NATO decision no longer stands in the way of talks about bilateral limitation of medium-range weapons. The normal process of prenegotiations has now been set in motion. The Soviet leadership said it is ready, even before the ratification of the SALT-2

Change Expected Soon

TEHRAN, July 3 — The leader of the Iranian Parliament's majority Fundamentalist Party says he hopes that the elected assembly can take over the reins of government within three weeks, a move that could lead (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Second Strike Reported

The price increases will affect the more commonplace boneless beef, bacon, pig knuckles and canned meat. Fine poultry such as turkey, goose and duck will also go up in price, but chicken prices will remain the same.

Reports today from the USSR factory, which was the center of the 1976 meat riots, said that most workers had returned to their jobs. Unconfirmed reports reaching Warsaw indicated that 3,500 workers at an automobile parts factory in Tczew, near Gdansk, had also walked out yesterday.

The official Communist newspaper Trybuna Ludu said today that the prices had been raised because "there are no ways to improve quickly the market situation." It said that the state would continue to subsidize meat sales by an average of 34.40 zlotys (\$1.14) per kilogram.

A kilo of boneless beef, which costs 45 zlotys (about \$1.50), will now cost 90 zlotys (about \$3) a pound, raw bacon goes from 36 to 70 zlotys (about \$2.10) a pound and

Rights Conference Opens

WARSAW, July 3 (UPI) — A four-day international conference on human rights and peace, which opens here today, will formulate a manifesto to be presented to world leaders. It probably will emphasize the different interpretations of human rights in the East and West.

About 50 participants from 32 countries — including the United States and the Soviet Union — are taking part in the conference, which is sponsored by U.S. millionaire Armand Hammer.

Western sources said that the meeting — the first international human rights conference to be held in Eastern Europe — was a "private undertaking" of Mr. Hammer and that the U.S. government would attend only as an "observer."

Jordanian Premier Sharaf, 41, Is Dead

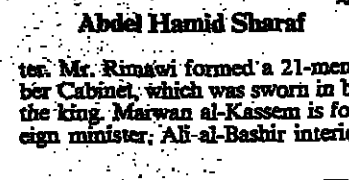
FOR MORE INFORMATION, Jordan, July 3 (UPI) — King Hussein's youngest son, Prince Hashem bin Talal, announced today the death of his father, King Hussein, at the age of 41.

Mr. Sharaf was Jordan's ambassador to the United States from 1972 to 1977 and the representative of the United Nations from 1977 to 1979. He had been named chief of the Foreign Ministry's Arab Affairs Division in 1979.

Speaking on the radio, the king said that Mr. Sharaf's death was a blow to the nation. "He died for his country," the king said. "His death is a great loss to the Jordanian people."

Mr. Sharaf helped chart a policy of rapprochement with the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization. As premier, he implemented King Hussein's policy of opposing the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel.

The Gulf News Agency reported that a meeting in Amman of Arab foreign ministers would go ahead Sunday as scheduled.



Abdel Hamid Sharaf

U.S. Expresses Dismissal

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP) — The State Department expressed dismissal at Mr. Sharaf's death. Spokesman John Tanner called him "an able and dedicated representative of his country, a wise and experienced leader and a warm and compassionate human being."

He said Mr. Sharaf's passing was a loss not only for Jordan but for all those who hope for progress and a brighter future for the Middle East.

Scotch Whisky Industry Finds Itself on the Rocks

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON (WP) — A mixed cocktail of U.S. sickness, Japanese ingenuity and French chutzpah has given the Scotch whisky industry its worst hangover since prohibition.

Whisky sales of bottled Scotch whisky, Scotland's best known product and one of Britain's most lucrative exports, have been falling for more than a year. Distilleries throughout the industry in Scotland have recently cut back production for the first time in years, according to David Campbell, an industry analyst at the Wood, Mackenzie and Company brokerage firm in Edinburgh.

"Sales are very depressed, particularly in the United States," Mr. Campbell said. "There is quite a bit of concern in the industry about how long this is going to last."

Americans, who have been gradually switching to lighter spirits used in popular mixed drinks such as pina colodas (rum) and harvey wallbangers (vodka), are buying even less high-priced imported Scotch during the current recession. A quarter of the Scotch whisky produced in Scotland is sold in the United States.

Made in Japan
The Japanese, with a more recently acquired taste for Scotch, are second to Americans in the amount of whisky they buy from Scotland. But most of it is not bottled in Scotland; instead, it is made in Japan by blending locally produced grain spirits with the key ingredient in Scotch — malt whisky bought cheaply in bulk from Scotland.

Increasing amounts of this Japanese-made whisky is being exported in competition on the world market with Scotch whisky made in Scotland.

The French, far and away Europe's best customer for Scotch, would probably buy

Following tremendous growth in Scotch sales from the end of prohibition until the end of the 1970s, Scotch still accounts for 35 percent of the world's whisky. More than 80 percent of what is produced in Scotland is exported, with last year's exports of Scotch totaling more than \$1.5 billion, an important part of British trade.

"No other distilled drink is more popular or more prestigious worldwide than Scotch whisky," insisted industry analyst J.K. Thomson in his report to the Scotch Council. "No other major industry in Britain has been so consistently successful throughout this century."

Familiar Tale
But Mr. Thomson warned: "There are many people both inside and outside the whisky industry who believe this success story could now change and become the familiar depressing tale of so many other traditional industries, like steel and shipbuilding."

Although he said there was major disagreement within the industry itself about what should be done, Mr. Thomson suggested as possibilities a ban on all bulk sales (including fully blended Scotch shipped in bulk to the United States, bottled there and sold more cheaply than the same Scotch imported in bottles from Scotland), or strict government standards on quality and production methods in Scotland similar to those protecting the uniqueness of cognac produced in France.

"The climate and water of Scotland provide an ideal environment for malt distilling," Mr. Thomson concluded, "and when combined with the skills and technology of this traditional industry, they cannot be matched by other countries."

Western Impact on Russia: Not Just Jeans

First of two articles.
By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — Twenty-five years ago fewer than 50 Americans a year visited the Soviet Union. When Stalin's rule came to an end in 1953, the country had been effectively sealed off from all foreign influence.

Now, about 100,000 Americans visit the Soviet Union each year, according to official Soviet figures, and the United States Embassy says 5,000 Russians visited the United States privately last year, up from 29 in the year after Stalin's death.

During the Olympic Games here from July 19 through Aug. 3, about 3,000 Americans and at least 70,000 other foreigners, half of them from non-Communist countries, will pour into the Soviet capital. Had it not been for the boycott sparked by

U.S. Ambassador Is Barred From Soviet Television

MOSCOW, July 3 (WP) — Soviet authorities have refused to allow U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson Jr. to make a traditional July 4 speech on Soviet television unless he deletes remarks blaming the Soviet Union for the Afghanistan crisis and deteriorating bilateral relations.

Mr. Watson has refused, and there is little likelihood that the Kremlin will back down. This is the second time that the Russians have prevented a U.S. envoy from making the Independence Day speech.

Mr. Watson's remarks were to have been videotaped and broadcast tomorrow night on the national news program Vremya. As submitted to the authorities several days ago, the text said in part, "In our view, the recent serious downturn in our relations is a direct result of actions taken by the Soviet side, particularly in Afghanistan. I hope the situation in Afghanistan can be quickly resolved."

Meanwhile, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent President Carter a telegram to mark the holiday, the first direct communication with the White House in six months.



A Soviet woman mowing the grass near a Russian Orthodox church near Red Square in Moscow Thursday to get all parts of the city that tourists will visit in shape for the Olympic Games.

numbers came raining down on me. Now I have jeans, good suits, records and all that sort of junk. I have plenty of friends who can get me anything I want. I have gone into business, but now I dictate my own conditions.

In any Moscow theater or concert crowd the people dressed in the most fashionable Western styles are not the dissidents or the disaffected but diplomats and department heads and other members of the elite and their families. They are the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Caspian Spa Is Far From Iran's Revolution

By William Tuohy

RASHT, Iran, July 3 (LAT) — The religious leaders who routed the shah and installed a revolutionary Islamic government in his place are not particularly popular here in the Caspian coastal area.

"If you say you are not close to the mullahs' revolution, you are more welcome here," a local woman told a recent visitor.

This area is unlike the rest of Iran in many respects. It is almost as if the harsh ideologies of the fundamentalist mullahs had expended themselves against the craggy Alborz Mountains that rise between the Caspian Sea and Tehran, about 150 miles southeast of here.

Most of the country is situated on a high, desert-like plateau, but the Caspian slope of the Alborz is a green land dotted with rice fields, tea plantations and orchards.

The people of the two Caspian provinces, Gilan and Mazandaran, are almost Mediterranean in character. They are easygoing, pleasure-loving, high-spirited.

The chador, the full-length veil seen increasingly on women in Tehran and elsewhere beyond the mountains, has never been popular here. But in the area of public morals the Islamic fundamentalists have been able to impose their standards to a degree, particularly in the beach resorts.

For one thing, the Hyatt Hotel in Chalus does not allow women guests to swim in the sea. If they do they are ordered to leave the hotel.

Other resorts enforce segregated bathing, and the chief mullah of Nowshahr, a popular beach spa, has persuaded the authorities to divide

the beach between the sexes. Similarly, the main resort hotel at Ramsar has a notice at the main entrance: "This is a revolutionary hotel. Women should wear chadors. The veil is stronger than our martyrs' blood."

Vodka Brings Beating

In one resort town, a woman found to have four bottles of vodka in her possession — even though she does not drink — was given 15 lashes, administered by a female revolutionary guard who wore a veil.

Such religious extremism has not proved to be an attraction for vacationing Iranian families, and travel agents in Tehran report a surge in ticket sales to people going abroad, where mixed bathing is allowed.

Curiously, it was the austere Reza Shah, the czarist officer who founded the Pahlavi dynasty, who planned the Caspian coast's development as a resort area. He saw it as "the Riviera of the Middle East."

Reza Shah, who was born in the foothills of Mazandaran province, gave a high priority to Caspian development. He ordered roads and railways built, linking the lowlands to the high plateaus behind the mountains and on to Tehran, the capital.

Farming and Fishing

With tourism lagging because of the revolutionary strictures, the economy of the Caspian provinces centers on agriculture and fishing. The main cash crops are rice, tobacco, tea and sturgeon.

Along the roads you can buy freshly caught fish and an array of

fruits and vegetables: melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, plums, onions, sour cherries. In the cities, a favorite drink at the sidewalk stands is honeydew melon juice, churned in a blender.

In the past, fishing in the Caspian was tightly controlled by the state, but now it is open to all, and some officials fear that the sturgeon may soon become depleted. Sturgeon roe, or caviar, used to be the main cash crop from the Caspian, but now its future is also in doubt.

Before the revolution, caviar production was about 225 tons a year, of which 190 tons were exported.

Output Plunges

"After the revolution, consumption of caviar has dropped to a bare three tons," said Mohammed Ali Rajali, head of Iran Fisheries. "And exports to Europe have been canceled for political reasons."

Europe and the United States took most of the exported caviar, but because of the economic sanctions invoked after the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was seized, it is doubtful that Iran will export much caviar until the problem — including the release of 53 American hostages — is resolved.

Signs of the revolution are reflected in the graffiti scrawled on public buildings, and on the pedestals now barren of the statues of Reza Shah and his son, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was driven into exile last year by the revolutionaries.

Leftists and the conservative Islamic Republican Party battle it out with those scrawls and in their rival newspapers as well.

The conservative Moslems tend to focus their attacks on the Majlis, the Islamic radicals who were active in the revolution and have strong support among the young and in the universities.

The battle is a miniature of the bigger fight going on between the two groups in Tehran.

By contrast, the Communist Tudeh Party is less a target for Islamic attack, mainly because it has followed the Soviet line in strongly backing the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Tehran.

But the Tudeh Party is especially vulnerable because of its unflinching support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and this has earned it the scorn of other Islamic groups.

Party Line Followed

Tudeh officials in Rasht refused to be interviewed. Their newspaper parrots the Communist line that it is U.S. imperialism that is thwarting the democratic forces in Iran and Afghanistan.

Gilan provincial officials, most of them moderate Moslems or liberal laymen, tend to minimize the importance of left-wing groups in the area.

"I don't think the left is too powerful in Gilan," Gov. Ali Ansari said in an interview. "The people of Gilan are Moslems in the vast majority. So we respect freedom. And if the leftists try to make plots, the Moslem majority will act against them. We want to keep our independence and not be dominated by these groups."

However, the people along the Caspian tend to believe that they have been neglected by the central government in recent years, particularly in the shah's great industrial programs that saw plants constructed almost everywhere in the country except north of the Alborz Mountains.

No Help from Tehran

In seeking more central government assistance, these people were not reassured when President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr spoke here recently and declared that government funds would not be quickly forthcoming.

"Your province is one of the most developed in the country," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "If we give you the oil money, you will help Iran a class [as opposed to a classless society]."

The people here live well by comparison with Iranians elsewhere. Mr. Bani-Sadr went on to say, He suggested that the nation's resources should be used to help those with the greater need.

Of his speech, one political observer commented: "That's somewhat bitter medicine for the Caspian. And it is not calculated to endear the politicians in Tehran to the people of the Caspian."

Paris Court Approves Extradition of Kagan

PARIS, July 3 (UPI) — The Paris tribunal yesterday approved Britain's request for the extradition of Lord Joseph Kagan, a British industrialist wanted on charges of financial fraud.

Lord Kagan is accused of unlawfully selling 20,000 pounds of indigo in Israel from his Kagan Textile company and depositing the proceeds of the \$325,000 sale in a Swiss bank account. The French Foreign Ministry now must issue a final ruling on whether to extradite Lord Kagan, held in prison since his arrest here April 8.

In other developments:

• Iraqi and Iranian forces are reportedly fighting along their common border in Kermanshah province and 21 Iranian soldiers and civilians have so far been killed, the Iranian newspaper Kayhan said today.

The newspaper estimated that some 7,000 Iraqi insurgents are attacking Iranian forces in the area. Operations began a month ago.

• Seven more persons were sent before firing squads in various parts of Iran for drug trafficking, sex offenses and murder.

• The former Shah of Iran, battling cancer and recovering slowly from pneumonia and abdominal surgery, also is suffering from a general infection, his spokesman disclosed today. The spokesman, Robert Armano, said he had been told the infection was typhoid, but medical sources said typhoid was much more likely, since there has not been a reported case of typhoid in Egypt since 1956.

• In Washington, the Carter administration moved today to tighten its hold on an estimated \$3.3 billion in Iranian assets that were frozen after Americans were taken hostage.

The Treasury Department proposed that banks, corporations and others holding those assets be required to credit interest earned on the assets. That would freeze the interest as well as the assets and prevent the holder from profiting by the freeze.

Broadcasts

"The first foreigners I ever met I saw at the festival," recalled Viktor Brailovsky, a Soviet Jew who was in his early twenties at the time. "There was censorship of foreign radio broadcasts then, and we really had no idea what anybody outside of the Soviet Union thought about anything. I asked some Israeli stu-



TEST PILOT — Former defense minister Ezer Weizman climbs into the cockpit to inspect a just-delivered U.S. built F-16 fighter, one of four of the 75 ordered by Israel that arrived this week. The F-16, along with the more sophisticated F-15, which the Israeli Air Force has been flying since 1976, will help Israel maintain air superiority over some neighboring and largely Soviet-equipped air forces.

Moscow Drops Conditions For Europe Missile Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

sides, but the Russians refused to negotiate unless the Western deployment was called off.

Mr. Schmidt also reported that he and Soviet officials discussed the crisis in East-West relations over Afghanistan with "great frankness and without diplomatic niceties."

"This discussion was not easy," he said. "The Soviet leadership knows that it is our view that the intervention in Afghanistan must be ended and the balance in that region be re-established."

He said that the announced withdrawal of 10,000 Soviet troops and 108 tanks from Afghanistan was a "step in the right direction," but only if it led to total withdrawal of the Soviet troops and guarantees for self-determination for the Asian nation.

"The differences of opinion on this matter between the federal government and the Soviet leadership have not been overcome," Mr. Schmidt said.

He and Mr. Brezhnev also exchanged views "with great seriousness" about the American hostages in Iran, the chancellor reported. He said that Mr. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko reiterated earlier statements by the Soviet leadership "which condemned the

hostage-taking as being against international law."

Carter, Muskie Briefed

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT) — West Germany informed the Carter administration yesterday of the Soviet concession on European arms-control talks, U.S. government officials said.

The officials said that Mr. Genscher, who flew into Washington yesterday, delivered the message to Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

While U.S. officials said the Soviet position on limiting medium-range missiles in and around Europe was the most important result of Mr. Schmidt's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev, they cautioned that aspects of the new Soviet position were vague and that Washington would have to contact Moscow on several points.

[A State Department official said today that there was no major concession in the new Soviet position, the Associated Press reported. "The mere expression of willingness to negotiate on something everyone agrees should be negotiated is no marvelous concession," said the official, who asked not to be identified.]

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Japan Premier to Confer With Carter, Hua

TOKYO, July 3 (AP) — Acting Premier Masayoshi Ito will hold separate talks with President Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng Wednesday after the official funeral for Premier Masayoshi Ohta. Ito's news reports said today quoting Foreign Ministry sources.

The reports said that the separate meetings would last about 30 min. each.

Detroit Strike Continues as New York Seals

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI) — New York City narrowly averted a s today by police, firefighters and sanitation workers. In Detroit, a municipal walkout left garbage rotting on the streets and commuters scrambling for rides to work.

Negotiators in New York reached a tentative agreement on a two-contract calling for a 17-percent wage boost last yesterday — just before eight unions planned to walk off their jobs in a joint strike, accord put to rest fears of a strike by city workers less than six weeks before the Democratic national convention.

In Detroit, where the Republican national convention opens in just a week, Republican leaders were optimistic that the strike by 9,000 of city's 23,000 municipal workers would be over before convention time. Negotiators held out little hope for an early end to the walkout.

Vietnamese Close In on Pol Pot Stronghold

BANGKOK, July 3 (UPI) — Vietnamese troops captured a string of around the mountain fortress of Cambodian rebel chief Pol Pot to military observers said. An attack on the stronghold appeared to be in progress.

The Vietnamese, backed by heavy artillery, moved into the hills of Phnom Malai and regrouped in horseshoe formation. Phnom Malai, miles from the Thai border, has been the headquarters of Pol Pot since Vietnamese overthrew him in late 1978.

Wounded rebel troops told reporters near the Thai border that forces had captured a bridge linking the Vietnamese front with foreign supply bases. They reported fighting at the bridge, just west of Phnom Malai, between Pol Pot forces and Vietnamese troops sent to retrieve position.

Runoff Likely in Bolivian Presidential Race

LA PAZ, July 3 (UPI) — With close to two-thirds of the ballots cast after Sunday's presidential election, former President Hernan Siles Zúñiga today had 36 percent of the vote — far short of the 50 percent needed to win the presidency outright.

The counting is to last until Monday. Mr. Siles, 67, who heads a coalition, comfortably leads the field, but his likely failure to win half the vote will leave it up to Congress to choose the president from among three leading candidates. This occurred last year when Mr. Siles led in election by a narrow margin, and a deadlocked Congress chose an interim president in his place.

Second place is being disputed by two other former presidents, Vir Paz Estenssoro and Gen. Hugo Banzer. There were 13 candidates in all.

27 Die in El Salvador; 2 Officials Resign

SAN SALVADOR, July 3 (UPI) — Two government officials resigned on the same day authorities reported at least 27 persons were killed in political violence in San Salvador.

Rene Meza, assistant minister of public health, and Agricultural Ministry official Jose Molina resigned from their posts for personal reasons. In another development, San Salvador Mayor Julio Rey stepped down from his post to resolve the armed occupation of the University of Salvador by government troops who seized it in a battle with leftists.

U.K. Laborite Withdraws Corruption Charge

LONDON, July 3 (UPI) — Labor member of Parliament Jeff Rooker today apologized for alleging that Frank Turner, an executive at a British aircraft engine factory, took bribes to give a lucrative machine contract to an Italian instead of a British firm.

Mr. Rooker told the House of Commons, "I withdraw without qualification the references I made to Mr. Turner," and "I offer my sincere apologies to Mr. Turner, his colleagues and his family." Mr. Rooker had yesterday said that a two-week investigation found no evidence to support corruption charges.

Mr. Rooker had spoken out on June 18 under parliamentary immunity. Mr. Turner challenged Mr. Rooker to repeat the allegations outside Parliament, but Mr. Rooker refused. Today he said he made the allegations in good faith on the basis of information supplied to him in good faith. "I so because I considered the whole matter one of public interest. It is clear, he said, "that it is impossible for me to substantiate this statement."

U.S. 'Crisis' Ships Head for Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP) — The first of seven civilian-manned ships loaded with tanks, artillery, ammunition and other equipment and supplies have sailed for the Indian Ocean, the U.S. Defense Department said today. The seven ships will take up positions near the British-occupied island Diego Garcia, ready to supply up to a brigade of 12,000 U.S. Marines several squadrons of U.S. Air Force fighters.

The "prepositioning" ships, also containing fuel, water and other essentials, would sail to a friendly port in the event of a crisis in the Indian Ocean-Gulf area. There, according to U.S. plans, they would join up with Marine troops and air units flown from the United States.

The West's Impact on Russia: More Than Just Jeans

(Continued from Page 1)

make with Russians during their escorted travel may be with a speculator who approaches outside a hotel and whispers, "Change money?"

If the Olympic influx of foreigners represented no deeper threat, Viktor Grishin, the Communist Party Politburo member who heads the Moscow city organization of the party, would not have called so often for vigilance against subversive ideologies and other temptations. Olympics visitors may bring with them.

The 1957 youth festival is said to have "contaminated" some people in ways that still are being felt. The U.S. government discouraged participation in the festival, fearing that Americans would be used by Soviet propagandists. The festival did produce some scenes of lively debate on the streets involving 160 Americans who came here despite Washington's objections. They argued about Marxism, democracy, civil liberty and Soviet foreign policy with Soviet youths.

Broadcasts

"The first foreigners I ever met I saw at the festival," recalled Viktor Brailovsky, a Soviet Jew who was in his early twenties at the time. "There was censorship of foreign radio broadcasts then, and we really had no idea what anybody outside of the Soviet Union thought about anything. I asked some Israeli stu-

dents why Israel had committed aggression against Egypt in the Suez crisis in 1956. Their answers made me realize that there were other ways of looking at the subject.

"It's different today," he said. "But something like the Olympics will allow many people in this country to see that there are other kinds of people in this world, other social systems, to see that Americans aren't all imperialists or warmongers. Just to hear an American say that the United States isn't preparing to go to war with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan — this would make a big effect on people who only know what they read in Pravda."

Mr. Brailovsky is a member of the dissident movement, which is perhaps the most direct example of what exposure to Western views and influences can do to Soviet society. On the eve of the Olympics the movement has been thoroughly repressed, with only a handful of activists remaining free in Moscow. Most of the dissidents are in jail or, like the physicist Andrei Sakharov, in internal exile where contact with foreigners is virtually impossible.

Visible Manifestation

In important respects the dissidents are the visible manifestation of a larger movement of intellectuals, professionals and ordinary people whose perspectives have been changed, in many cases by exposure to Westerners.

Voice of America

Like millions of other Soviet citizens, he listens to daily Voice of America broadcasts in Russian, which the government stopped jamming on a regular basis when detente began to bloom in the early 1970s. The Voice, along with similar Russian-language services of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Deutsche Welle from West Germany, is popular mainly because of what it tells Russians about their country. High party officials are known to listen to it no less regularly, if perhaps more skeptically, than the dissidents.

Vasily Aksyonov, an acclaimed

Soviet writer whose recent decision to emigrate was widely publicized in the broadcasts, was stopped by a traffic policeman near Red Square a few weeks ago for a minor violation. When he showed the officer his identification papers, the policeman said: "Ah yes, Aksyonov. I know — Voice of America."

Raisa Orlova, a literary critic who joined the dissident movement last winter when she signed a protest against Mr. Sakharov's banishment, regrets that children of some of her educated friends spend more time listening to the Voice of America than they do reading Tolstoy or Dostoyevsky.

Internalized Influence

Russians often internalize foreign influence in unexpected ways. Jazz, for example, is phenomenally popular, but it leads an independent life, striking off in directions that would have been unimaginable to its American fan.

"It was difficult to play jazz here in Stalin's last years," said a band leader, Oleg Lundstam, during a break in a jazz festival held this spring in an experimental studio on the outskirts of Moscow. "It was thought of as a foreign influence then. But after 1953 we could play real jazz again and nobody objected. It's become a hybrid now, and like all hybrids it's got strong roots."

A younger colleague, Aleksei Kozlov, has developed his own peculiar Soviet style of jazz, which he calls fusion. The idea, he explained, is to make it impossible to single out any player in his group, called Arsenal, the opposite of the original

Earthquake in Greece

ATHENS, July 3 (AP) — A strong intensity earthquake in western Greece early today caused no damage or casualties.

Happy fourth 24

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ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTION SUIT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A lawsuit has been pending for several years against the University of Minnesota alleging sex discrimination against women academic non-tenured employees and applicants since March 24, 1972. That lawsuit has been settled by a Consent Decree. A claim procedure which can result in Court awards to any women discriminated against, including bodyguard and faculty positions and promotions, and a prospective affirmative action program have been established in the Consent Decree. A hearing will be held on August 1, 1980 at 9:00 a.m. to determine whether the Consent Decree will be finally approved by the United States District Court in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

If you are or have been employed or have attempted or considered or may in the future consider academic employment at any University of Minnesota campus or facility, you may be a member of the Plaintiff Class. If you are interested in the terms and conditions of the Consent Decree, you may obtain further information and a copy of the Consent Decree at no cost by writing to:

Paul C. Springer
Springer, Olson & Shales, P.A. - Attorneys at Law
P.O. Box 2070 - Loop Station
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

The purpose of this notice is to advise you of the proposed Consent Decree and hearing and of your right as a class member to exclude yourself from its terms or to object to it if you choose. Any request for exclusion or objection to the Consent Decree must be filed in writing. Any objections, specifying the reasons therefor, may be mailed to the above address, and must be postmarked on or before July 25, 1980. After studying any objections by members of the Class, the Consent Decree will be considered for approval by the Court. All persons not electing to exclude themselves will be bound by the Consent Decree, whether they consider it favorable or not.

The Court has determined that the attorneys for the class, Springer, Olson & Shales, P.A., Minneapolis, Minnesota, are experienced and well qualified to represent the interests of the class. However, if you wish, you may, at your own expense, appear at the hearing through an attorney of your choice. If you do not appear, you will be represented by the attorneys for the class at no cost to you.

If you so request by writing to Mr. Springer at the above address, a claim form will be made available to you after the August 1, 1980 hearing if you think you have a sex discrimination claim which you wish to process under the Consent Decree.

Miles W. Lord - United States District Judge
District of Minnesota

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A Very Modest Proposal

Rarely does a title have the captivating blandness of Britain's latest document on Ulster. It is called, "The Government of Northern Ireland: Proposals for Further Discussion." It resonates with understatement in the manner of the preeminent master of satire, Dean Swift, himself. But unlike Swift's work, the title of the British white paper is not meant to be ironic. It is simply a modest proposal aimed at finding common ground between those who have shared none since the armies of William III defeated the forces of James II at the River Boyne in 1690.

The primary goal of the document is to provide a framework for talks leading toward an arrangement that would permit the half a million Catholics in Ulster to share power with the million Protestants. It offers two suggestions, one based on proportional representation for a newly constituted Ulster executive — since 1972 the six counties have been administered from London — and the second on a new body that would have the ability to delay or in some cases block legislation. Both proposals are reasonable, but the former has the disadvantage of being opposed by both Unionist parties. The second, as befits an item in a discussion paper, is

spelled out in only enough detail to appear tantalizing. It seems well worth exploring.

The second major question, along with power sharing, is partition — separation of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom — which implies its unification with the republic to the south. The Protestant majority, of course, is inalterably opposed to this. And on this subject the white paper is unambiguous. The consent of the majority of the voting public of Northern Ireland is required to sever Ulster from the United Kingdom. The problem, there, is that the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the main voice of Ulster's Catholics, holds that progress toward any kind of agreement must be linked to the so-called Irish dimension. The prospect of union with Ireland need not be immediate in the party's view, but neither can it be foreclosed. Self-determination effectively forecloses it.

Nonetheless, the SDLP is giving the government paper careful study. If it, and the two Union parties, approach it in a spirit that is both constructive and limited in scope, it could prove useful. But the historical record provides little reason for optimism.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Rich and Poor Women Alike

The U.S. Supreme Court ruling on federally funded abortions was close, narrow, legalistic — and shocking. Poor women may have an abstract right to abortions; they may be entitled to federal assistance for all other medical needs; but they have no right to receive such assistance for abortions, even when medically necessary. The question of how to fund abortions for the poor is left entirely up to Congress and the states.

The decision marks a great victory for those opposed to abortion. But for those, ourselves included, who believe it to be a matter of personal conscience and free choice, the ruling represents a giant step backward. The court essentially has justified a shift in the way government deals with abortion, from neutrality to opposition. The decision leaves the federal government in the inconsistent, indefensible position of offering poor women full financial support if they go through with an unwanted pregnancy, but nothing if they decide to end it.

To the Supreme Court majority, this double standard somehow makes sense. The government may not put obstacles in the way of women trying to exercise their constitutional right to have an abortion early in pregnancy, said the justices. But the government is not obliged to remove obstacles to abortion that it did not put there in the first place. In this case, the obstacle is poverty. Since poverty is not the government's fault, it is not the government's duty to help poor women pay. The majority finds that they have a choice — just

like wealthier women. Anatole France would understand. Rich and poor women alike have the right to pay for their own abortions.

The dissenters argued for a more compassionate reading of the constitutional protections for the poor. They believe, as do we, that the right to abortion is rendered hollow by the Hyde Amendment which restricts Medicaid funding to abortions where the mother's life is endangered by the pregnancy or where the pregnancy was caused by rape or incest.

Compare these restrictions with the full funding available for delivery of a child as well as welfare benefits for new mothers. That puts government's thumb heavily on the social scale. As Justice Brennan said in dissent: "The government literally makes an offer that the indigent woman cannot afford to refuse." Experience bears this out. The Hyde Amendment was awesomely effective before its temporary suspension; it cut federally financed abortions from 300,000 a year to under 2,000.

These figures imply widespread health risk to poor women — something the majority seemed to consider irrelevant. It will now be up to the states to protect the pregnant poor. Only a dozen states — including New York — still offer Medicaid funding for abortions to the poor whenever medically necessary. That reasonable standard has already been ravaged by Congress. Now it has been abandoned by the Supreme Court.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Register Twice

Americans over the age of 20 can only hope that the 4 million younger men who are about to be directed by President Carter to register this month for a non-existent military draft will do so, and without asking why. If a significant number refuse to register, that would raise new doubts about the American people's dedication to public service and to the defense of vital interests abroad. And if they ask why they must make this demonstration of fealty, they would expose a hollow, even cynical political exercise.

Do we need this registration of 19- and 20-year-old men? Only if we also need a draft to fill the ranks of the armed forces. And do we now need a draft? Only if the United States needs a standing force of more than 2 million and balks at paying the \$11 billion needed over five years to recruit and retain enough volunteers of the desired quality.

The president, Congress and the military chiefs have not in fact faced up to defining the right size of the armed forces except in relation to "traditional" numbers and what the budget traffic will bear. Even in those terms, they have not fully and fairly assessed the all-volunteer force. They have avoided debating the explosive issue of whether to revive a draft. And they have never bothered to ask what kind of draft would be fair and therefore acceptable to young Americans.

The 4 million postcards to be collected this month will not stimulate recruitment or prepare the nation for emergency. No one could be called to duty without a further act of Congress. And if the call ever came, the 4 million would have to be located again, examined, classified and summoned in some logical and equitable way. Since neither Congress nor the armed forces are ready for a draft, the postcards add nothing substantial to preparedness.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

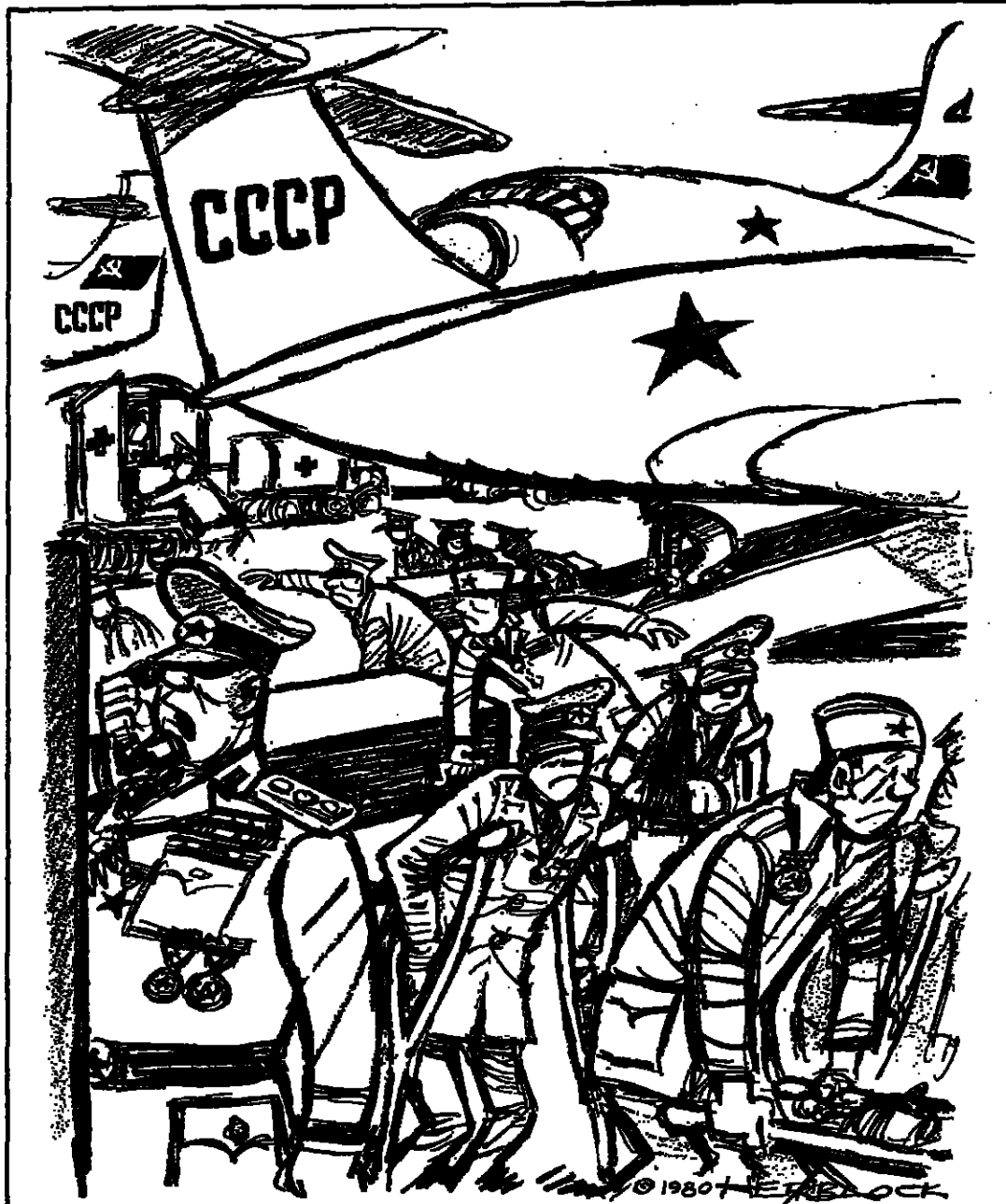
July 4, 1905

BERLIN — Astonishment is expressed here that J. Pierpont Morgan should have accepted a cash compensation for the annulment of his concession for a railroad to Peking. This, as was pointed out here a month ago, is the first step of the Chinese toward ousting all foreign undertakings from the Celestial Empire. In fact, it is the thin end of the wedge of the "Yellow Peril," and means the first step toward boycotting American trade in China. This is a grand triumph for the Chinese "closed-door" policy as opposed to the American "open-door" program. It is astounding that a man in the position of Mr. Morgan should have allowed himself to be ousted by the Chinese.

Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Trials and puzzling problems have confronted our nation since July 4, 1929. The United States is subjected to more fault-finding comment in many quarters than it deserves. And some Americans are inclined to a certain degree of pessimism which is wholly unjustifiable. There has been some tendency in this direction apropos of certain economic questions. Stock market crises have no invariable barometric significance relative to national prosperity. U.S. financial soundness is beyond doubt. The Old World has long thought that America is going too fast. That is the gait which happily has brought it to what it is today."



'We Can Say Unequivocally That We Are Bringing Troops Back From Afghanistan.'

The Ghost of the Dead Key

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When Henry Kissinger was secretary of state, secretaries listened to his telephone calls, using a "dead key" on the extension so they could not be heard. They typed the conversations or took them down in shorthand, then typed up transcripts or summaries.

Last March, the Supreme Court rejected suits by private parties to see the transcripts under the Freedom of Information Act. In a 5-2 majority vote, the Supreme Court said the act did not apply because the government no longer had the documents: Kissinger had taken them away. But the court observed that the government itself could move to get the transcripts back and make them subject to public access. There is now a chance that this will happen.

In the last two weeks, Secretary of State Muskie has had three lengthy letters urging him to start a process looking toward recovery of the Kissinger telephone transcripts. One was from the General Services Administrator, Adm. R.G. Freeman 3d, the chief custodian of government property. The second was from the chairman of the House Government Information Subcommittee, Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C. The third was from the attorney general, Benjamin Civiletti.

Do Nothing?

Will Muskie act? Within the State Department bureaucracy there is evidently a desire to do nothing — a hope that interest in those transcripts will fade away. But the new secretary is not likely to follow that line. Apart from his philosophical inclinations, there is a compelling factual reason for him to take some action.

A government study has in fact been made of a sample of the telephone transcripts. The study, not publicly disclosed, effectively rejected Kissinger's claim that the transcripts are "personal papers."

Kissinger agreed to the study in 1977, after the litigation over the transcripts started. It was carried out by one representative of the State Department and one from the National Archives who spent several weeks looking at transcripts from different time periods.

The archives man concluded that an overwhelming proportion of the transcripts examined, perhaps 90 percent, had the character of official records: papers that belonged to the government and should be under its legal control. The person from the State Department, applying a narrower standard of what are official records, thought more than half were in that category.

The National Archives asked Kissinger to return the transcripts sometime ago, but he refused. The State Department has all along been reluctant to press Kissinger on the subject, no doubt in part because of the department's official role in the curious beginning of the affair.

Gets Opinion

On Oct. 29, 1976, three days before the election that year, Kissinger arranged to have all his telephone transcripts moved from the State Department to Nelson Rockefeller's estate in Pocantico Hills, N.Y. He did not check with the officials responsible for preservation of government records, either in the State Department or the National Archives. But he got an opinion from the department's legal advisor that these documents were "personal."

On Dec. 24, 1976, Kissinger donated the transcripts to the Library of Congress. But the terms of the gift closed them to the public until the year 2001, or his death, whichever was later. He and his research assistants were to have unrestricted access.

In the Supreme Court, Justice Rehnquist said for the majority that if the transcripts were official records under the Federal Records Act, then Kissinger's transfer said it well violate the act since he did not seek the approval of the archivist prior to transferring custody to himself and then to the Library of Congress. But the Supreme Court did not decide whether in fact they were official records. Even if they were, said a Freedom of Information Act suit could not reach them once they had been removed from government custody, however wrongfully.

Rehnquist pointed out that the attorney general could sue for recovery of records if notified by a department that some were missing. That leaves the initiative up to the State Department — and explains the recent nudging letters from Freeman and Civiletti. Freeman said it was time to return to the study of the transcripts "and, if warranted, proceed with the necessary legal action to recover the materials. Preyer gave a stronger push. In addition to writing Muskie, he introduced legislation that would let the U.S. Archivist sue for recovery of any federal records whether the department involved complains or not. And he said on the House floor that the way the Kissinger transcripts were prepared "would appear to indicate government ownership."

Lausuit

In recent weeks, State Department lawyers have talked with Kissinger's lawyer in Washington, David Ginsburg, about the transcript question. It could be that some kind of settlement will be proposed. That

Letters

Giving Refuge

Our land has given and will continue to give refuge to the persecuted. The Shah should be no exception. Just who are the men in Iran today to point fingers, when their own hands are dripping with blood? How have they survived?

MILVIA STOKES.

Dreams of Sadat

When I turn in after yet another day of U.S. media reporting of the puerile squabbling of political twits over the presidential nomination, I keep having this dream: Anwar Sadat becomes a candidate, is nominated, wins a landslide victory, and Americans can then go on about their business united, for the first time in generations, behind a statesman. The world breathes easier and things go better all around.

Then I wake up, realize that the election campaign will be no less dismal and wonder again how it came about that the U.S. electoral system seems ever more efficiently to exclude stature among politicians.

CARL F. DUERR.

Sex and the Draft

Russell Baker, in "Sex and the Draft" (JHT, June 20), failed to carry his argument to its logical con-

clusion — the conclusion arrived at by many feminists. That is, how can a government consider a bill to draft women when it continues to deny the draft to men?

Equality, like charity, begins in the home — not on the battlefield. Patriotic blood-letting is a grim role for either sex, but putting U.S. Army weapons in someone's hands does not automatically make him/her equal. By drafting women while they are still second-class citizens, we'll simply draw up (again) with an army drawn from the ranks of the socially underprivileged, the economically disadvantaged, and the legally disfranchised.

JOAN Z. SHORE.

NEW YORK — Bands of refugees, 90 percent of them women and children, are fleeing the fighting in Afghanistan to a marginal life in crowded camps and an uncertain future.

The two Pakistani provinces where they arrive, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier, are among Pakistan's most beautiful but least developed. The North West Frontier Province, where 80 percent of the refugees live, is inhabited by one of the world's most martial peoples. For centuries established governments have left alone gun-slinging Pushtun (Pathan) tribesmen who live along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. This independence has cost the tribesmen dearly: Schools, hospitals, roads are almost nonexistent.

In tribal territory such as this, 20 miles from the Khyber Pass, the Kachigarih camp, with more than 700 residents, is situated. The central issue that this camp and others pose is the possible germination of one of the world's most intractable refugee situations.

All the brave, rash words heard in the camps about arms and fighting tend to obscure the likelihood that the more than 850,000 refugees who have entered Pakistan may be there to stay permanently. The government has set up an administrative structure to care for the refugees but all it has been able to provide is some food and mostly inadequate shelter.

Health services and education are the next priorities. No one seems to have given serious thought to helping these people, mostly farmers, adapt to their circumstances by teaching them other income-earning skills. Fewer than 10 percent of the camps' occupants are men, all of whom are over 40 years old.

A typical inhabitant of Kachigarih is 10-year-old Shah Zarin, who arrived seven months ago with her mother, grandmother and four younger brothers and sisters. Her older brother returned to Afghanistan to fight. They had left their ancestral village after their father, who was fighting the new government, was killed. The family, once fairly well off, brought gold ornaments, a couple of wristwatches, a few goats. Through the winter they huddled under two blankets issued by the authorities in a tent shared with three other families. They received around 40 cents per person per day to buy essential food. Now all of the possessions are gone — sold to buy food, clothing, other necessities. A younger child died a few months ago; the other three are constantly ill with bronchitis, malaria, dysentery and dehydration.

Lucky

An aide of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which is helping Pakistan care for the refugees, points out that Shah Zarin's family is lucky. They have a tent for protection from the merciless sun, and the children do not suffer from severe malnutrition. The children of more recent arrivals show greater signs of malnutrition, and their families come with almost no personal belongings.

Karen Bagger, the aide, who is

A Reagan Concept: U.S. Government, Inc.

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In Ronald Reagan's view, the presidency is like the board chairmanship of a very large corporation: U.S. Government, Inc.

He would, he told reporters and editors of The Washington Post in a recent meeting, preside over a White House staff and Cabinet composed of "bright younger executives and what I call the prematurely retired." They would be recommended by a recruiting committee of trusted advisers who would, if they resembled the California predecessors who helped pick Reagan's state administration, be mostly businessmen themselves.

Like Reagan himself, the top figures in his administration would probably be newcomers to the challenges of Washington. "One of my basic requirements," he told us, "is I want people who don't want a job in government. I want people that will have to step down to take a position in government, people whose achievement is out in their own line in the world, and who would be taking big salary cuts as Reagan did when he left the acting profession to go into politics."

From the Outside

Not only would his key associates be people from outside government, they would be chosen for other reasons than paying off political debts. His campaign staff, he said, is on notice not to expect automatic billets in top White House jobs — as Jimmy Carter, Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy provided for their campaign operatives.

Cabinet posts, he said in a implied rebuke to those presidents, would not go to "former governors" who delivered their state delegations in convention hall; Reagan rejoiced, he said, in the fact that he was winning nomination without having to make such deals.

Following the Sacramento model, decision-making, he said, would take place around the Cabinet table, with places provided for senior White House staff.

"The Cabinet would be my inner circle of advisers... almost like the board of directors. [In Sacramento] we met three or four times a week. Every issue that came before us was round-tabled at the cabinet, and the other cabinet officers didn't sit back and let the one whose province was being discussed carry the ball. I wouldn't stand for that. But we never took a vote. When decision time came, I knew I had to make the decision..."

Cabinet government has been tried repeatedly in Washington, and as often discarded, by presidents who found very quickly that the secretary of agriculture had little to contribute to the decisions in the department of defense, and vice versa. These presidents also learned that log-rolling arrangements among the departments often went

against the interest of the White House.

But if Reagan knows that history he is unconcerned about it. "I turned the cabinet around," he said of his Sacramento experience, "made them the governor's advocates to the departments and agencies, rather than the other way around."

The civil service was not a problem, he said. Senior career people were often called into the cabinet sessions to present agency views but were sent away before debate began and decisions were made. According to Reagan, few of his executive orders were undermined or resisted by the bureaucrats.

The legislature, he told us, was no more of a problem, even though it was in Democratic hands for almost all his tenure. A favorite story concerns the Democratic House speaker coming to Reagan, after the governor had waged a public campaign for his own kind of welfare reform "throwing up his hands," and being Reagan to "stop those cash and letters."

The historical record of the aide Reagan cites suggests that speaker, Bob Moretti, did less rendering than he did hard bargaining, but it eventually produced compromise giving Reagan much what he wanted.

Another Question

Whether such techniques work in Washington is a question. This capital is gripped by powerful centrifugal forces. The interest groups that benefit from public programs, the agency bureaucracies that run those programs, the congressional subcommittee members and staffs, who create and oversee those programs, are tenaciously resistant to directives from the president.

There is no one in Congress whom a contemporary president can negotiate as Reagan negotiates with Moretti, because no one in congressional leadership can deal as much on his end of the deal. Cabinet member who spent mornings a week at White House meetings would soon find someone else — whose loyalty was elsewhere — was really minding his or her department.

Reagan has been frank in stating his concept of the presidency, he brims with confidence at bringing it to life. But it is a prospect others have tried and failed to abandon. Those who believe — on the basis of that experience — that it is will and skill and energy and a hour-a-day commitment by president to make this government work will want to hear a lot more from Reagan about how this decentralized, laid-back California concept of administration would operate.

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Afghans in Flight

By Mehr Kamal

NEW YORK — Bands of refugees, 90 percent of them women and children, are fleeing the fighting in Afghanistan to a marginal life in crowded camps and an uncertain future.

The two Pakistani provinces where they arrive, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier, are among Pakistan's most beautiful but least developed. The North West Frontier Province, where 80 percent of the refugees live, is inhabited by one of the world's most martial peoples. For centuries established governments have left alone gun-slinging Pushtun (Pathan) tribesmen who live along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. This independence has cost the tribesmen dearly: Schools, hospitals, roads are almost nonexistent.

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based in Islamabad, says the organization is worried about a possible outbreak of communicable disease in the camps. Immunization is alien to the refugees, and unsanitary situations, a lack of safe water, and crowded conditions combine to pose a health hazard. The men and boys have some access to health facilities but most women would rather die than let themselves be examined by male doctors.

An effort is being made to arrange some schooling for the boys, but mothers will not allow daughters to learn and many cite education as one of the "terrible" things the Afghan regime tried to foist on them.

The refugee situation has put enormous financial and administrative burden on Pakistan, one of the world's poorest countries, with annual per capita gross national product of \$180.

Appeal

In January, the high commissioner appealed for \$55 million to meet relief needs; so far only \$44.8 million has been pledged, \$18.8 million of it by the European Economic Community. With the increasing numbers of refugees, the amount budgeted by the commission for the entire year for those refugees may be spent by August. Other agencies, among them the United Nations Children's Fund, are also helping by providing tents, blankets, and drug and diet-supplement kits for mothers and children.

As the number of refugees approaches the 1 million predicted by Pakistan, there is a growing sense of isolation and despair among the refugees and among Pakistani officials, who feel that in a world with so many pressing refugee problems the may be forgotten.

Mehr Kamal, a Pakistani journalist who works for the United Nations Children's Fund, recently visited Pakistan-Afghanistan border. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Foot-Dragging in U.S. Congress Criticized

Atom-Fuel Opposition Irks India

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, July 3 (WP) — Growing opposition in the U.S. Congress to President Carter's decision to ship 38 tons of enriched uranium to India has aroused government officials and the press here.

India's foreign policy spokesman has accused U.S. senators and congressmen of inconsistency for opposing the shipment of nuclear fuel to India while refusing to restrict other nations that allegedly are developing atomic weapons.

A spokesman said that India has noticed similar U.S. criticism of the continued increase in China's military nuclear capacity — a sore point in India because of the cool relations between Peking and New Delhi.

Sensitivity

India has been particularly sensitive to China's growing military power since the two fought a border war in 1962. China's recent launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead also aroused fears here.

The spokesman also pointed to America's failure to criticize France's nuclear explosion last month of a hydrogen weapon and the lack of official U.S. "apprehension" over the nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel.

The spokesman pointedly did not mention U.S. efforts to stop Pakistan, India's traditional enemy, from going ahead with its nuclear weapons programs. These efforts have chilled relations between the United States and Pakistan, which sees that its nuclear program is tied at building a bomb.

The controversy occurs at a time when it is to the United States' strategic advantage to be friendly with India to counter Soviet military expansion in the region. Providing nuclear fuel to India is certain to lessen the friction between Washington and Pakistan.

Prejudice Seen

The spokesman said India views the Carter administration's delay in providing the fuel shipment and mounting congressional opposition as "picking on a sister democracy." Congressional opposition to Mr. Carter's June 19 decision to send the enriched uranium here arose because of India's continuing refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to accept full safeguards, which include international inspections, for all its atomic installations.

Carter's June 19 decision to send

the enriched uranium here arose because of India's continuing refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to accept full safeguards, which include international inspections, for all its atomic installations.

India's atomic program is also suspect because of India's 1974 underground explosion of a nuclear device. Most experts saw this test as the first step toward developing atomic weapons.

India has not, however, set off another explosion in the last six years and has not moved toward the development of a nuclear weapons delivery system.

While India refuses to allow all its nuclear facilities to be inspected, the Carter administration says that India has otherwise strictly adhered to its agreement with the United States not to reprocess the spent fuel.

Allies May Lift Warship Curbs On W. Germany

BONN, July 3 (Reuters) — The

Western allies could decide to lift the curbs on West Germany's building of warships by West Germany later this month, government sources here said this week.

In London, officials said the Western allies had been considering lifting the curbs in the face of growing Soviet sea power and that Britain would favorably consider any request by Bonn to build bigger warships.

The council of the Western European Union, which consists of the foreign ministers of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany, is likely to discuss the question at a July 9th meeting in London and would be able to make a final decision if a recommendation were made by Gen. Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe.

Under current rules, West Germany may not build combat vessels of up to 3,000 tons and submarines of 1,800 tons. The restrictions were imposed as a condition for West Germany's membership in the union in 1954.

States not to reprocess the spent

fuel.

India permits international inspection of the Tarapur atomic power station, where the U.S.-supplied fuel is used, and has not reprocessed any of the spent fuel into plutonium, which could be used to make nuclear weapons.

Big-power rivalry in the eastern "arc of crisis," stretching from the Horn of Africa through the Middle East and Gulf to India, played a large part in Mr. Carter's decision to supply the nuclear fuel and the resulting congressional opposition to the sale.

Arms Agreement

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter administration sees an increasing need to remain friendly with India, the world's largest democracy and the main power in South Asia.

Congressional critics point to India's recent agreement to purchase \$1.6 billion in conventional arms from the Soviet Union as another reason to halt the uranium sale.

They also see the sale to India as a signal to other countries capable of joining the nuclear club — Argentina, Brazil, South Korea, Turkey, Spain and South Africa — that they can ignore America's nonproliferation policy.

It is clear that if the U.S. sale does not go through, India will obtain the uranium from other sources, possibly the Soviet Union, and will feel free to cancel its agreement with the United States.



TOO HOT FOR HAY — V.H. Neumann of Hondo, Texas, looks at his crop of hybrid Sudan grass that died in the drought that has killed nearly 100 persons in the Southwest United States. The crop was to be used as hay for cattle.

Occidental Agrees to Sanctions by SEC Over Charges of Love Canal Cover-Up

By Tom Redburn

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (NYT) — The Securities and Exchange Commission charged yesterday that Occidental Petroleum Corp. did not properly inform its shareholders of the company's potential liability for the chemical contamination of the Love Canal area in New York and several other sites near plants operated by its Hooker Chemical subsidiary.

The SEC also cited several other alleged rule violations, asserting that Occidental failed to explain the financial risks of an oil refinery once planned in England, inadequately disclosed the problems faced over a dispute with Libya and failed to disclose an unusual arrangement under which Armand Hammer, the company's chairman, often required persons nominated as directors to sign undated letters of resignation.

Without admitting or denying the charges, Occidental agreed to settle them by signing a consent agreement. It was the company's fourth settlement with the SEC in the past 10 years.

SEC-Approved Director

Under the agreement, the company will designate an SEC-approved director to assure proper disclosure of environmental matters.

The SEC actions concentrate mainly on what it described as Occidental's inadequate disclosure of costly suits and environmental risks that could affect the company's financial results, but the agency did not come to any conclusions about

the validity of outstanding claims

against Occidental.

Before May, 1977, the SEC said, Occidental did not disclose the existence or nature of 90 pending or contemplated pollution proceedings against subsidiaries. Nor did the company indicate the potential costs it faces for pollution control facilities and for cleaning up waste sites, the agency added.

Occidental, which had \$9.5 billion in sales last year, mostly from its oil, gas and chemical operations, now faces hundreds of millions of dollars in claims as a result of chemical waste-dumping some decades ago by a subsidiary that it acquired in 1968.

Seen as Precedent

The SEC actions are seen as establishing a precedent concerning information that firms should disclose about environmental problems that could lead to costly suits.

The federal government has begun an action seeking about \$45 million from Hooker, and New York State is seeking about \$650 million. Hooker maintains the suits are unwarranted.

There are also numerous civil suits involving hundreds of families who have left their homes near Love Canal.

Occidental was also cited by the SEC for disclosure failures relating to environmental problems at Montague, Mich.; White Springs, Fla., and Lathrop, Calif.

Toxic Waste Dump Found in N.J.

TRENTON, N.J., July 3 (AP) — The largest underground toxic waste dump ever discovered in New Jersey was revealed today by the state's Department of Environmental Protection. It may take years to clean up the seven locations and determine their impact, officials said.

The illegal dumping sites for barrels of chemical waste were discovered in a 21-square-mile area in Ocean and Monmouth counties in February by field investigator David Henderson, according to the Newark Star-Ledger.

Chemicals at some sites have entered surface water, but no drinking

water contamination has been identified,

said Paul Giardina, director of the department's hazardous management program.

Five sites either are on farmland in Plumsted Township, one is in a gravel pit in Jackson Township and the other is in Upper Freehold Township. The drums were buried between 1945 and 1970.

Environmental Commissioner Jerry English declined comment as to why the sites went undiscovered until February and why the discovery was not announced for nearly five months.

Mr. Henderson said at a news conference that investigators drilled 42 test wells at the seven sites and found traces of various chemicals including benzene — a known carcinogen — toluene, styrene, ethyl benzene and xylene, which can affect the respiratory and nervous systems.

Berkeley Barb, Protest Paper, Prints Last Issue

BERKELEY, Calif., July 3 (LAT) — The Berkeley Barb, once the No. 1 underground newspaper in the United States, will suspend publication with this week's issue, it was announced yesterday.

Editor Shannon Brynny said she had received notice from the paper's publisher, International News Keyes in Los Angeles, Calif., to stop publication by the end of the week.

The final issue of the paper, founded in the 1960s and once a major voice in University of California protest movements, will be published tomorrow.

The Barb's dwindling popularity was blamed on a decline in campus activism, a continuing decrease in revenues and an inability to attract new readers despite its effort to broaden appeal two years ago by dropping sex and toning down rhetoric.

Weathermen Say a Chilly June Is Normal in Europe

PARIS, July 3 (AP) — While farmers, tourists and vacationers are howling about the chilly summer in Europe, the French weather bureau points out that temperatures have been only slightly worse than average.

A chilly, wet June has dampened the plans of millions, soaking the international tennis tournaments at Wimbledon, disappointing prospective sunbathers and making crowds of campers wish they had brought extra blankets.

"Maybe it's because of that volcano in the United States that shot

all the dust in the air," a weather

analyst in Rome surmised.

Austrian newspapers complain that the summer has yielded only three good days so far and that the tourist business is suffering. Farmers in Sweden, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland, among others, say that the rain is ruining their crops.

According to the French weather bureau, however, the average temperature for June during the past 30 years has been 17.2 degrees Celsius (62.9 F). This year the average was 16.2 C (61.1 F). Rainfall is usually

54 millimeters (2.1 inches), but 82.6 millimeters (3.25 inches) fell last month.

"There is nothing at all abnormal about either the temperatures or the rainfall," he said. "People have very faulty memories. We have written records going back to 1872, and this was quite a normal June."

Nobody is buying that line in Switzerland, however, where it rained 24 days out of 30 to make the wettest June in this century. It also has rained on the first two days of July.

With a high of 13 C (55 F), Tuesday was the coldest July day in Britain in 34 years, and the weather bureau said that last month was probably the rainiest June in England and Wales in 100 years.

Farmers in Sweden say they are losing millions of dollars because of the rain — 250 millimeters (9.7 inches) in the past three weeks. The hay is rotting, sugar beet crops are under water and peas have been thrown away, the Swedes say.

Soft earth is giving the farmers trouble in West Germany, too, particularly with early potatoes and sugar beets.

Empty Resorts

Nearly everyone is complaining that tourism is off.

Austrian newspapers have printed photographs of empty tables at lakeside restaurants. Resort operators in West Germany have complained of a lack of business and have closed many outdoor swimming pools.

Weather researchers in Denmark, where many tourists are abandoning their summer houses for a quick flight to southern Europe, maintain that the weather has been colder and wetter than usual not only this summer, but for the last 18 months.

On the bright side, small hunters in the French Burgundy region are expecting a great season. And, as an Italian weatherman put it: "The tomatoes and zucchinis are great this year."

House Panel Votes Bill to Revise U.S. Criminal Code

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP) — The House Judiciary Committee today approved for the first time a bill to reform the entire federal criminal code.

A sharply different version of the bill passed the Senate a year ago and is pending there again. Until now the House has rejected efforts to attempt an overhaul of the nation's federal criminal laws in one massive bill.

The action was a triumph for

Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass.,

chairman of the criminal justice subcommittee, which held 147 meetings in the last year and a half to write the bill. Rep. Drinan, a Jesuit, is leaving Congress at the end of this session because Pope John Paul II has said that priests may not hold elective or appointed office. The bill is seen by many as Rep. Drinan's memorial.

Rep. Drinan said that he would push for quick floor action after the July 4 recess. Efforts to attach a

death penalty provision to the code were defeated overwhelmingly in committee twice, but there were indications that other amendments might be offered in the House.

ACLU Opposition

John Shattuck, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Washington office, said that his group opposes the House committee's bill even though the ACLU considers it far superior to the Senate version. The House bill "con-

tains a number of threats to civil liberties and we are not pleased with the prospects of taking it to the floor or conference with the Senate," Mr. Shattuck said.

The Senate bill has been criticized by the ACLU for tilting too far toward law-enforcement wishes. The Justice Department lobbied strenuously to bring the House bill in line with the Senate version.

Roger Pauley, a department attorney who monitored the process, said Justice officials are concerned about what they consider restrictions in the House bill on federal efforts to combat public corruption.

The aim of the revision is to simplify and clarify conflicting federal statutes covering criminal violations. For instance, the House bill pares 80 theft statutes down to one and 130 counterfeiting and forgery laws to two.

It would set up sentencing guidelines for judges to follow in the case of widely disparate penalties for the same offense. It would allow defendants — but not the government — to appeal sentences. In a major difference, the Senate version would allow the government to make such appeals.

The House bill, which would go into effect three years after passage, would phase out paroles in five years. The Senate bill would abolish paroles immediately. In another sharp difference, the Senate bill would allow "preventive detention" of prisoners; the House bill would not.

Times Have Changed

The first misrepresentation occurred when the General Accounting Office attempted to audit the FBI's domestic intelligence investigations, and Mr. Wannell allegedly instructed Mr. Ingram not to turn over "any information concerning surreptitious entries or other questionable activities," Mr. Webster's summary said. He added that Mr. Wannell, who retired in 1976, "denies causing the misrepresentation."

Another agent was censured for failing to use "greater diligence" in trying to break through euphemistic code words that the FBI's intelligence division used to cover up the break-ins. The agent was preparing information for House and Senate investigators.

A third agent in the FBI's legal counsel division was censured "for derelictions of his responsibilities" as he sought to gather information on break-ins from the FBI's intelligence division.

In the past "intelligence activities were handled on a need-to-know basis and records were maintained in a manner to conceal from all others the existence and use of sensitive techniques," Mr. Webster said in explaining how investigative techniques have changed since the 1960s. "As such, the records were not susceptible to reliable scrutiny."

"Surreptitious entries and electronic surveillances are today subject to statute, attorney general guidelines and internal procedures that preclude a repetition of the grossly inaccurate responses to congressional and departmental inquiry, court discovery and the GAO audit."

Agents Misled Congress, Court, Government

3 FBI Officials Censured by Director

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, July 3 (LAT) — William Webster, director of the FBI, disclosed yesterday that he had censured three midmanagement FBI officials for misleading Congress, a federal court and the Department of Justice about FBI break-ins.

Most of the break-ins were committed by the FBI in its lengthy investigation of the Socialist Workers Party, that party has filed a multi-million-dollar damage suit against the bureau and other government agencies, charging harassment and intimidation.

Involved to a lesser extent are break-ins, or "bag jobs," in FBI parlance, during the federal agency's hunt for fugitive members of the Weather Underground radical organization.

Mr. Webster said in a report that other officials implicated in the cover-up had since retired and were thus "beyond the sanctions of administrative discipline." One of the retired agents implicated was Raymond Wannell, the FBI's former assistant director for domestic intelligence.

Too Many Bosses

A companion Department of Justice report on "the nondisclosure of FBI bag jobs," also released yesterday, concluded that no present employees of that agency engaged in

any misconduct related to concealing the break-ins from outside authorities.

At point in his 27-page report, Mr. Webster attributed the FBI's failure to disclose the actions of its officials to "a failure of management," saying, "the left hand did not always know what the right hand was doing."

FBI and Department of Justice officials would not name those active agents involved, saying that the Privacy and Freedom of Information Act assures them anonymity in the absence of an overriding public interest.

But it was learned that one of the censured officials was James Ingram, a former special agent in charge of intelligence in the FBI's New York office and now special agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago field office.

Without identifying Mr. Ingram, Mr. Webster said that he would push for quick floor action after the July 4 recess. Efforts to attach a

V.I. Oberenko Is Dead, Soviet Envoy to Italy

ROME, July 3 (UPI) — Valentin

Ivanovich Oberenko, 54, Soviet ambassador to Italy and former deputy director of the U.S. Affairs Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, died yesterday of a heart attack, the embassy announced.

Mr. Oberenko, a career diplomat, took up his post in Rome four months ago. He was on the U.S. desk at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow from 1962 to 1967. He also served at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and Paris.

Tom Barry

CORK, Ireland, July 3 (AP) — Tom Barry, 82, who led the Irish Republican Army's West Cork Flying Columns guerrilla force during the 1916-1922 rebellion against British rule, died yesterday.

Mr. Barry joined the British Army at 17 and fought in Mesopotamia, now Iraq, during World War I. In 1916, he returned to Dublin where he joined the IRA. Mr. Barry wrote a book on his experiences called "Guerrilla Days in Ireland."

Roger Duvoisin

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT) — Roger Duvoisin, 79, author and illustrator of the 1931 classic "Donkey Donkey" and other prize-winning children's books, died Monday of a heart attack.

U.K. Says Russia Curbs Marriages

LONDON, July 3 (AP) — A number of marriages between British and Soviet women have been severed recently by Soviet authorities, the British government said yesterday.

Foreign Office Minister of State Peter Blaker told the House of Commons that the Soviet performance on human rights cases involving British citizens continued to be disappointing in light of the European Security Conference to improve East-West contacts.

Only three of 23 proposed British-Soviet marriages were approved by the Soviet government last year, Mr. Blaker said.

"In recent practice the Soviet wives of British subjects have generally been permitted to emigrate within a few months of marriage," said, "But," he added, "there are currently a number of cases where marriages have been prevented through the denial of an exit visa or of an entry visa."

W. Berlin Asks Russian Help on Jewish Emigres

BERLIN, July 3 (Reuters) — The

West Berlin government has appealed to the Soviet Union to help it prepare criminal charges against 300 Jews suspected of settling in the city with forged papers, a spokeswoman said yesterday.

She said examples of Soviet exit-visa stamps had been requested to help speed up West Berlin police investigations into what is believed to be an international racket helping Soviet Jewish emigres seek asylum in the city.

Earlier this week West Berlin authorities said that they had arrested 59 Soviet Jews and were pressing charges against 240 others who had come to the city in the past six years.

A police spokesman said they were suspected of buying forged documents in Israel to enable them to travel to West Berlin and apply for residence and financial support under its liberal asylum laws.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close											12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close											12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close											12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close																																																						
(Continued from Page 5)																																																																																							
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
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25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
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25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2																																												
25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8	4	5	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	15 1/2	Norfolk	1.50	9.8																																																													



A firm basis for dynamism in the eighties

Our Research and Development

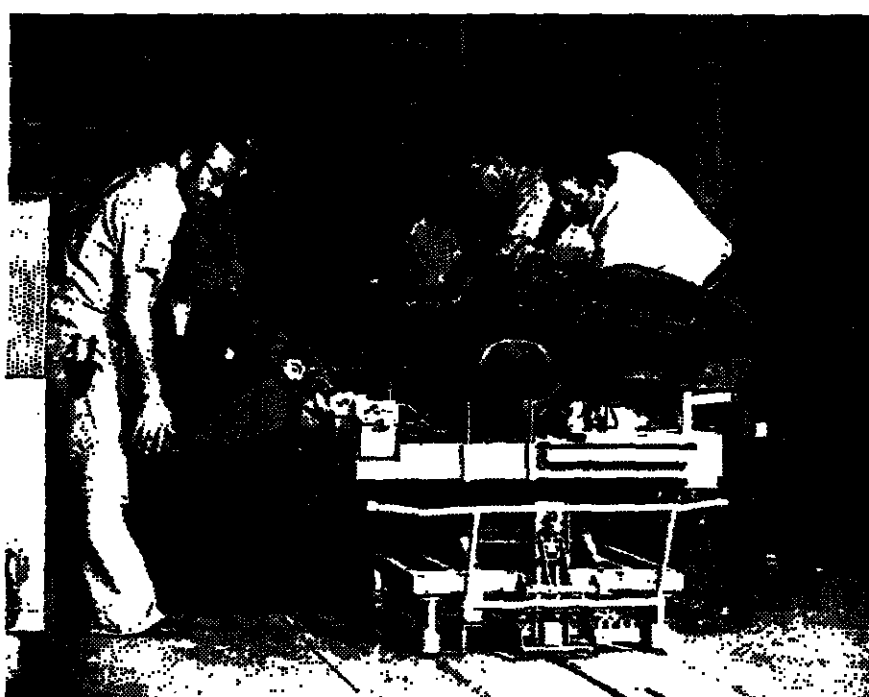
The motor car has proved itself the most flexible mode of transport. Not only does it meet people's various requirements for mobility, it has also shown itself to be adaptable to changing environmental conditions and energy situations. In order to remain at the forefront in this continuous process, Volkswagen's research and development division is running in top gear. Reduction of fuel consumption, while at the same time maintaining standards of comfort, driving characteristics, performance and reliability, stands at the top of our list. To this end improved aerodynamics, still lighter design, further improved engines, alternative fuels and transmissions, the development of electronic indicators and operating elements for facilitating energy-conscious driving play an equally important part with computer-aided design methods which at the same time increase the speed of development. The motor vehicle has become one of the most important tools of mankind. We research and develop on all levels in order to maintain its special versatility.

Our Production

Whatever is of use to mankind, secures jobs and saves energy, has to be good. Examples from Volkswagen: In seat production we have replaced the assembly line by new, adjustable assembly trolleys. The workers can carry out all the jobs in turn. The new seat production line is also more economical than the old method. A new process in the drying of a coat of paint saves us 27.3 % in heat energy. With a series of improvements in our production plants we have reduced our consumption of primary energy for the production of a vehicle by 20.8 % since 1973. In order to remain competitive we employ the most advanced production methods and keep administration costs down. At the same time we see in the humanisation of jobs a way of maintaining competitiveness. For a worker who is satisfied in his job does it better. And better work means better cars.

Our Products

Economy in consumption and high quality are features which have given our vehicles the good reputation they have. Not only have we considerably reduced fuel consumption through our diesel engines, but our petrol engines too are especially economical units. With an energy-conscious driving style every motorist can contribute to the most effective use of fuel in his Volkswagen. Driving at low revs for example, that is, in the highest possible gear, means a considerable reduction in fuel consumption while maintaining speed. In this development we are continuing to make progress. With more extensive use of electronics, with still greater refinement of engine and transmission design and more accurate control possibilities, our vehicles for the eighties will be capable of being driven still more economically. Through responsible planning and development, future mobility with the motor car is assured.



Our 1979 Financial Statements

Excerpt from the Financial Statements of the Volkswagen Group for the Year 1979 (figures in million DM)

Balance Sheet December 31	1979	1978
Assets		
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	6,648	5,903
Investments	450	205
Adjustment items arising from initial consolidation	286	205
Inventories and advance payments to suppliers	4,403	3,492
Trade accounts receivable	1,058	794
Liquid funds, own stock	5,932	5,403
Miscellaneous other current assets	3,064	2,263
	21,841	18,265
Liabilities		
Capital stock of Volkswagenwerk AG	1,200	1,200
Consolidated reserves, minority interest, reserves for special purposes	5,152	4,562
Old-age pensions	2,749	2,341
Other undetermined liabilities	4,016	3,120
Long-term liabilities	1,828	1,981
Other liabilities and allowance for doubtful trade acceptances and accounts	6,656	4,872
Net earnings after reserve transfers	240	189
	21,841	18,265

Statement of Earnings for the Period Jan. 1 — Dec. 31	1979	1978
Sales	30,707	26,724
Increase in inventories, material, wages and overheads capitalised as additions to plant and equipment	931	561
Gross performance	31,638	27,285
Cost of materials	15,835	14,099
Labour cost	9,113	7,656
Depreciation	1,696	1,456
Taxes	2,081	1,692
Sundry expenses less sundry income	2,246	1,808
Net earnings	667	574
Volkswagenwerk AG's net earnings brought forward	3	2
Change principally in consolidated reserves	430	387
Net earnings after reserve transfers	240	189

The complete Group Financial Statements and the Financial Statements of Volkswagenwerk AG carry the unqualified confirmation of the Auditor and will be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette) early in July.

Declaration of Dividends — Securities Code No. 766 400 —

At our company's statutory Annual Meeting of Stockholders on July 3, 1980, it was decided that per DM 50.— stock value, a dividend of DM 10.— shall be paid for the business year 1979.

Outpayment of the dividends less 25 % capital gains tax can take place immediately upon submission of the dividend coupon no. 19 to the appointed payment offices.

Payment offices in West Germany are located in Berlin, Bochum, Brunswick, Bremen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Essen, Frankfurt (Main), Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Münster (Westf.), Saarbrücken, Stuttgart, Wolfsburg: Dresdner Bank AG; Bank für Handel und Industrie AG; Deutsche Bank AG; Deutsche Bank Berlin AG; Commerzbank AG; Berliner Commerzbank AG; Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG; Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank; Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale; Bayerische Vereinsbank; Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.; Berliner Bank AG; Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank; Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank; Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —; Hessische Landesbank — Girozentrale —; Merck, Finck & Co.; Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale; Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.; Trinkaus & Burkhart; Vereins- und Westbank AG; M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.; Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale; Westfalenbank AG; Commerz-Credit-Bank AG Europartner; Deutsche Bank Saar AG; Norddeutsche Volksbanken AG;

as well as in Austria in Vienna: Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft; Creditanstalt-Bankverein; Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft; Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft; Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft; Schoeller & Co.;

and in Belgium in Brussels: Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.; Société Générale de Banque S.A.; Kredietbank N.V.;

and in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.;

and in Switzerland in Zurich, Basle, Geneva: Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft; Schweizerische Kreditanstalt; Schweizerischer Bankverein.

Wolfsburg, July 1980

Volkswagenwerk Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Management

Evert Beats Navratilova; Borg Advances to Final

From Agency Dispatches
MBLEDON, England, July 3 — Bjorn Borg, the Swedish tennis champion, today reached the final of Wimbledon, the world's most prestigious tennis tournament, by defeating Martina Navratilova, the Czechoslovakian, in a three-set match. Borg, 23, won the match 6-2, 6-2, 6-0, in a total time of 1 hour, 57 minutes. Navratilova, 25, was the defending champion and had won the title in 1976 and 1977. She had also won the U.S. Open in 1978. Borg, who is ranked second in the world, had won the French Open in 1978 and the Wimbledon title in 1979. He is the first Swedish player to win Wimbledon since Bjorn Borg in 1976.

Four Rivals Gain Time in Hinault

From Agency Dispatches
DUBUICH, France, July 3 — Jan Dierckx, the Belgian cyclist, today won the 1980 Tour de France, the world's most prestigious cycling race, by finishing the 166th stage in second place. Dierckx, 34, won the stage by a margin of 10 seconds over the other riders. He is the first Belgian to win the Tour since 1947. The race, which started in Paris on June 1, will end in Paris on July 19. Dierckx, who is ranked second in the world, has won the Tour de France in 1979 and 1980. He is the first Belgian to win the Tour since 1947.

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Jimmy Connors stretches to return shot by Roscoe Tanner. Connors won the quarterfinal match at Wimbledon yesterday.

Crowded Field Tests Henley's Precision

By Norman Hildesheim
Early in the morning a Dutch entry in the Thames Cup collided with a Belgian pair, shearing the bow off the Dutch eight necessitating a reshuffling of the two races in the afternoon tea interval, which was already shortened to one cup portions by the race slate.

Dartmouth College's four without coxswain entry in the Visitor's Challenge Cup caused the greatest concern of the day. This morning, Mark Fagan, Dartmouth's three-man was taken to the local hospital, where he was operated on for an obstructed intestine.

Yale's junior varsity heavyweight, the defending champions in the ladies plates, confirmed their "selected" closed status, Henley's version of seeding, with a win over Pembroke College of Cambridge University in a verdict of "easily" which in regatta nomenclature means by more than five lengths.

In New York, John Pacella and Neil Allen pitched a two-hitter as New York beat Chicago, 3-1. Pacella (2-0) started and did not allow a hit until Barry Foote doubled with one out in the fifth.

In Montreal, Steve Rogers drove in a second-inning run and pitched a nine-inning and Montreal added a pair of runs on wild pitches by Philadelphia's Steve Carlton in a 6-1 victory over the Phillies.

In Pittsburgh, Ken Oberkell and Tony Scott drove in one run apiece in the 11th to give St. Louis a 7-5 victory over Pittsburgh.

In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey, Joe Ferguson and Pedro Guerrero hit home runs to account for five runs, and Los Angeles beat San Diego, 10-7, despite five hits by the Padres' Dave Winfield.

A Matter of Team Compatibility

Discovering the Key to Winning

By George Vecsey
NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT) — Why do some teams win and other teams lose? Are there other factors besides physical ability that produce a winner?

Barbara Kolony recently gained her doctorate in psychology by determining that players on winning teams — in the National Basketball Association or in a New Orleans gym class — had a relatively high sense of "internalized self-esteem," not always connected to their athletic prowess.

Kolony described this trait as "I'll call you, don't call me." She said winning athletes tend to include others without always caring whether they themselves were included by others.

Inside Track
 Kolony was able to conduct her tests while living in New Orleans when her husband, Lewis Schaffel, was general manager of the Jazz in 1979.

The standard test Kolony used was the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior, commonly known as FIRO-B, devised by William Schutz of Palo Alto, Calif., to help the U.S. Navy select submarine crews — a profession that requires compatibility even more so than professional basketball.

Favorite Advances
 Bill Deiden, the U.S. Olympic designated sculler got through on a bye when his opponent E.G. Howes of South Africa withdrew. Richardo Ibarra, the Argentine Olympian favored to win the title, easily defeated Mike Diserens of Oxford University.

With the results known only to herself, Kolony set up two six-man teams, balancing skills evenly. One team had six players who tested as "compatible" while the other team had six players who were "incompatible."

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Betty Parsons: 'The Power of Enchantment'

And what might be a summary of Betty Parsons herself: "It is the power of enchantment which matters."

"When you put on a thing like this, you want it to be first class," said Cornelia Wallace. "You'll wear diamond earrings and a few strew sardines." Mrs. Wallace, divorced from former Governor George Wallace of Alabama, is talking about the anti-eloche fund-raising banquet she has at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15 for of Wilbur Mills, the former congressman from Arkansas whose political career was ended by alcoholism. But in making the dinner quietly chic, according to a report submitted by the Palm Beach Inland Foundation, which was to be benefited from the affair, Mrs. Wallace caused the affair to run \$11,000 in the red. The report said that Wallace paid herself \$8,000 for six months' work on the dinner, hired an orchestra for \$3,500 and a \$15,000 for the meal alone. According to the report, about half of the Palm Beach society guests at a \$150-a-plate dinner got in complimentary tickets.

In replying, be good enough to telephone so that we can start working right away to solve this gravest problem facing America today before we are compelled to forget it and come to grips with a new gravest problem facing America today.

"I never know what I'm going to say," she says of her lectures to students, "but I know what I'm going to be asked. They recorded me a few weeks ago and are going to send me the tape. I'll be interested to see what in hell I said."

"I don't know what they teach students.

One critic wrote that no other gallery has equalled Betty Parsons' record; another said in atmosphere it was more like an artists' cooperative than a business establishment.

"Barney Newman taught me so much, and Gorky. I think Gorky's simply terrific. He taught me not to be slick. We used to have a little class, and we started to get a

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